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From the Imperial Camp between Vrago *and* Ponte Oglio, *August* 24. *N. S.*

THE 19th Instant, General *Palfi* sent an Account, that the Enemy were marched towards *Comissano*. The 20th, our Foot which were left behind in the Camp near *Ronato*, joined us. We had Advice, that the Enemy were drawing all their Forces together, with design to attack us; And that they had plundered a Village in the *Cremonese*, and hanged several Peasants, because they assisted our Parties. A Party sent out by General *Palfi* returned to his Camp, having defeated 2 *French* Parties, killed 40, and taken a Captain, a Lieutenant, 14 Troopers, and 4 Foot-Soldiers Prisoners, without the loss of one Man on our side; And 'tis remarkable, that in all the Rencounters our Parties have had with the Enemy, our loss has been so inconsiderable, as not to be worth mentioning, having never lost above 2 or 3 Men at a time, and very often none; and all the Prisoners the Enemy have taken from us during this whole Campagne, are 2 Troopers of the Regiment of Cuirassiers of *Visconti*, who staying behind to have their Horses shod, were surprized by the Enemy. Upon Advice, that the Enemy receive their Provisions from *Cremona*, the Marquis *de Vaubonne* was sent out with a strong Party to endeavour to surprize their Convoys. The 22d, Prince *Longueval*, with 2 Battalions of his Regiment, arrived in our Camp. We had Advice, that the Enemy are encamped at *Fontanella*, and that Marshal *Villeroy* was arrived at *Cremona* from *France* with 4 other General Officers. Count *Palfi* sent an Account, that the Country People between the *Oglio* and the *Adda* having desired his Assistance against the Enemy who plunder them, he had sent out Count *Roccavione* Colonel of Dragoons with a Detachment of 200 Horse to protect them. The 23d, by break of day, Prince *Eugene* went out to view the Ground on the other side the *Oglio*. We had an Account, that the Enemy had received the day before a Reinforcement of 20 Battalions, and 6 Regiments of Horse and Dragoons. The 24th, Major-General *Vaubonne* sent in Monsieur *de Narbonne* a *French* Brigadier-General, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain of Granadiers, 2 Lieutenants of Foot, and 3 of Horse, 2 Ensigns, and about 15 Servants; as also some Common Soldiers, whom he met in the Road of *Cremona* on the other side the *Oglio* below *Soncino*, and took them Prisoners, having cut their Convoy in pieces; He took also between 30 and 40 Horses, together with some Mules, and much Bagage, Arms, and other things, and 4 Wagons laden with Wine; He sent an Account, that he had repassed the *Oglio*, not only for his Security, but also to rest the Men under his Command, and particularly the Horse, who had marched near 48 hours; But that he would go out again as soon as he should receive any Account of the Enemy, and find an opportunity of gaining any Advantage over them. Divers Deserters came over to us this day, who report, that the Enemy expect several General Officers from *France*, viz. Monsieur *de Villars*, *St. Silvester*, *de Crequi*, *Barbesier*, and *Mongon*, with further Reinforcements. Besides the Prisoners abovementioned, our Parties have at several times within these 5 days killed near 150 of the Enemy, and have taken a *French* Commissary, a Lieutenant of Horse, and about 60 other Prisoners,

Venice, *August* 26. Great Complaints come from the Countries of *Crema* and *Bergamo*, belonging to this Republick, of the Disorders that are committed by the *French* Soldiers. They treat the Subjects of *Milan* and *Mantua* in the same manner, which has so exasperated them, that several Towns in the Dutchy of *Mantua* have put themselves under the Emperor's Protection; and the Imperialists, wherever they come, find the Country People ready to give them all the Assistance they can, by serving as Guides to their Parties, and informing them of the Motions of the *French*, and what Parties they send abroad. A *German* Party took lately a Brigadier-General, and several other *French* Officers coming from *Mantua*, who 'tis said offer 40000 Ducats for their Ransom. They write from *Trent*, that the Imperial Regiment of Foot of *Lorrain* arrived there the 23d Instant, in their march to join the Imperial Army, the Regiment of *Smit* was expected the 25th, and two other Regiments followed, the one of Foot, and the other of Dragoons; These 3 Regiments of Foot are of 2500 Men each, and the Regiment of Dragoons of 1000.

From the Imperial Camp at Chiari, *Sept.* 4. Marshal *Villeroy* being arrived in the *French* Camp, and the Succours composed of their best Regiments having joined them, their whole Army passed the *Oglio* the 29th of *August*; Prince *Eugene* might in some measure have opposed their Passage, but that River being fordable in many Places, and his Highness being advantagiously posted, he did not think fit to make any other Motion, than to alter his Camp so as to place his Front towards the Enemy, and to extend his Left Wing towards *Chiari*, a great Village in the *Brescian*. By the Enemy's Motions it appeared, they intended either to cut off two Regiments which were coming to us from *Germany*, and were advanced within 3 days March of our Camp, or to attack us before these two Regiments could join us; But Prince *Eugene* having dispatched several Couriers to the Commanders of the said Regiments, with Orders to march more to the Right along the Hills, which would secure them; The Enemy seeing this Design prevented, resolved upon the other, which was, to attack us before we had received these Succours; Accordingly on the first Instant, about 3 in the afternoon, 3 Brigades of their Army, consisting of 15 Battalions, *viz.* 3 of *Normandy*, 2 *Royal Anjou*, 2 *Royal Burgundy*, 2 of [illegible], 2 *Royal Conty*, 1 *Vaisseaux*, 1 *Irish*, and 2 of [illegible] attacked our Intrenchments with great Boldness and Bravery, but the *Germans* received them so warm with their small Arms, and Cannon laden with Cartridge Shot, that as many as advanced were killed or wounded; They stormed our Intrenchments three several times, and were as often repulsed; The whole Action lasted about two hours, and the *French* retired with a very great Loss. According to the Computation made of the dead Bodies, and of the Prisoners wounded, and the Report of the Prisoners and Deserters since, the Enemy's Loss amounts to above 3000 Men, among which are a Brigadier-General, 5 Colonels, and above 250 other Officers; the Regiment of *Normandy* alone had 800 Men killed upon the spot, and we took from them 4 Colours. Prince *Eugene* did not think fit to pursue them in their Retreat, and would not suffer the Horse to go out of our Retrenchments, because the Ground was not fit for them to engage in, being full of Ditches and Hedges, tho we understood since, that the Disorder and Confusion was very great in the Enemy's Camp, which was not over till the next day, so that we might have have had a further Advantage over them; but our Generals considering the Situation of the Country, and that night was coming on, were unwilling to run any hazard. The Prisoners say, they attacked us for two Reasons; first, they did not believe we were so advantagiously posted, and secondly; that our Infantry was so good; the truth is, they did Wonders. Our whole Loss amounts to no more than 36 killed, and 81 wounded, all private Soldiers, except 1 Lieutenant killed, and 2 wounded. The Duke of *Savoy* had his Horse wounded, and received a Musket-shot in the Sleeve of his Coat. We are informed, that he was not a little concerned at their ill Success in this Action, and threatned to attack us yesterday with their whole Army in 3 different Places; Accordingly we expected the Enemy, and had made Provision for their Reception, but they did not appear, and the day passed very quietly.

Vienna, August 31. Orders are sent to the Regiments of Foot of Salm, Solary, and Thirheim, which are quartered in Hungary, to march forthwith to Italy, to reinforce the Imperial Army; and 'tis said, the Emperor will take into his Service 6000 Men of the Elector of Bavaria's Troops, which will be sent to Hungary.

Francfort, September 7. Deputies from the Neighbouring Circles are met at Heilbron, to consider of providing for their Common Defence, and 'tis said, that, among other things, it has been proposed to make several Lines, particularly one from Philipsburgh to the Fort of Keil, which would cover the Countries of Baden, Wurtemberg, and Deurlach. The 4000 Men which the Bishop of Wurtzburgh puts into the Emperor's Service, have begun their March towards the Rhine.

Hague